BY J. W. PENNINGTON.

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Daily Paper 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper 6 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1863. NO. 286.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FIRST WEEK IN NOV.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
1. Sunday—All Saints	6 47	5 10
2. Monday	6 48	5 13
3. Tuesday—Bat. Hohenlinden, 1800 d.	6 49	5 14
4. Wednesday—Day's length 10 h. 42 m.	6 47	5 13
5. Thursday—Bat. Tippecanoe, 1811	6 47	5 13
6. Friday—Bat. of Belmont, 1861.....	6 48	5 12
7. Saturday—Bat. of Port Royal, 1861	6 49	5 11

Last Quarter, Tuesday, 3d November. New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer still continues—Thermometer 70 to 75 degrees.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—The bombardment of Sumter continued fiercely without intermission last night and today. This afternoon the shots averaged four to the minute. The firing has been from two Monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, four ten inch mortars at the Middle Battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. The land batteries Saturday fired four hundred and forty three rifled shots, the Monitors eighty-six, and three hundred and seventy-three from mortars. Mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell a second or two after the report. Saturday night seventy rifle shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, and thirty-three mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flag staff was struck away twice, but speedily replaced. It was so cut that the battle flag of the 12th Ga. was used instead. Casualties Saturday, Privates Myers and Gibbes, 12th Ga., killed; Privates Milkes and Hughes, 12th Ga., and Privates A. Honour and F. Honour, 25th S. C., wounded. The bombardment is still severe.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—The bombardment of Sumter continued last night with unabated severity. No further casualties up to three this morning. The fire at present averages two a minute.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—The Virginia Legislature adjourned to-day, to convene on the 7th of December. The closing scenes were marked by nothing of unusual interest.

The Army of Northern Virginia remains quiet, except occasional raids into the enemy's lines.

The report of the driving of the Yankees from Southwestern Virginia, below Bristol, is pretty well confirmed.

News of great interest constantly expected from East Tennessee.

No confirmation or contradiction has been received of the reported landing of a large body of Yankees at Newbern News.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 2.—Gen. Fitz Lee, it is reported, had a skirmish with the Yankees yesterday, beyond Kelly's Ford. The enemy is said to be progressing slowly in relaying the railroad track, and have laid so far about a mile and a half this side of Bristow.

Gen. D. H. Hill.

It is well known that the President, to reconcile differences between Bragg and Polk, ordered Gen. D. H. Hill to Richmond, there to await further orders. Hill has been made the scape-goat for the sins of others; and when the history of the war is written up, it will be found that this veteran officer was in no way responsible for the miscarriage at Chickamauga. We give below the address of Gen. Hill on taking leave of his corps on leaving for Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS,
October 11, 1863.

Having been relieved from duty with this corps, the undersigned cannot part from the troops whom he has had the honor to command in battle, without expressing his appreciation of their high soldierly qualities, and his honest conviction that the corps has no equal in the service.

Your courage in the field, your patience on the march, your subordination in camp, your cheerfulness under privation, hardship and trial, have challenged the admiration and won the confidence of him who parts from you with so much regret.

Soldiers, may your past career be but the earnest of a more glorious future; may your abhorrence of the Yankees, your faith in the justice of your cause, your determination to be free, grow in strength from day to day, until your heroism and your toils are rewarded with an honorable peace.

Official. (Signed) D. H. HILL,
Lieut. Gen.

Card from Gen. Logan.

Gen. G. W. Logan is a prominent candidate for Congress in the 10th District, and in answer to the Hendersonian *Times* that he refused to meet the other candidates in discussion at that place, he addresses the following card to the Editor of that paper:

MR. DEDMAN.—I notice in the *Times* of the 22d inst., a few remarks by the Senior Editor, stating that I refused to speak at Hendersonville, when asked by Mr. Erwin. This is so, for the reason that my friends in the outset, did not request me to canvass the District, and inasmuch as that could not be done, I published a Card stating the only practical issue before the people.

My friends know my principles, and as for my enemies, they are welcome to use all their efforts to defeat me.

If the people are not tired of such men as brought on this cruel war, and are disposed to listen still to their fraud and deception and deceptive principles, all I could say would not change them.

The sole object of the Destructives is to break down the Conservative party, but in my opinion, all that they can say or do, and all the combinations they can make, cannot effect it.

Let the people beware, and be not led by those men who have now got us on the brink of ruin.

G. W. LOGAN.

THE GAMBLERS AND CYPRIANS OF RICHMOND.—The *Whig* of Saturday says:

Contrary to the expectations of many, the whipping clause in the late bill against gamblers has had the happiest effect. A fifteen-inch bomb could hardly have cleared out their establishments more completely, and, unless the Courts construe the law in favor of the blacklegs and against the peace of society, the city will henceforth be rid of this Egyptian plague. Fines have proved totally inefficacious, as years of trial have demonstrated; but the first threat of flagellation has acted like a dragoon. Richmond is purged. No dealer of faro will risk his hide.

It remains for the common council to complete the purgation by passing a similar law against harlots. If, in their wisdom, they deem houses of ill-fame a necessary evil, let them be tolerated as they have been in times past, but be it enacted that any and every strumpet caught upon the streets, or portions of streets frequented by ladies and gentlemen, whether by day or by night, receive at the public whipping post not less than ten nor more than nine and thirty stripes, well laid on the bare back. And be it further enacted, that any and every strumpet caught riding in a back through the public thoroughfares, except upon occasions absolutely necessary, receive the same punishment, and the driver of the back likewise whipped nine and thirty lashes, well laid on the back and fined for each offence not less than fifty dollars.

Such a law will be a blessing to this city. It will make Main and other streets once more tenantable by ladies. It will drive back to their dens the hundreds of painted Jezebels who crowd and bestride the sidewalks, to the inconvenience and disgust of respectable people and the disgrace of the city.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT FOR AN EXPRESS MAIL ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—We understand that a contract has been made by the Postoffice Department which will secure the transmission of letters and packages across the Mississippi river twice a week each way. All matter sent by this express may be mailed at any postoffice in the Confederacy, and, if going from the east to the west, must be directed *via* Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi. If coming from the west to the east, it must be directed *via* Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana. And the postage must be prepaid, at the rate of forty cents for a single letter of one-half ounce weight or less, and forty cents additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

This is an important arrangement, and will relieve the public and the government from the great inconvenience which has for some time past resulted from the suspension of postal service between the different portions of the Confederacy; and it is hoped it will enable our gallant officers and soldiers from the west of the Mississippi to again communicate freely with their families and friends. The Department has given as extensive publicity to this arrangement as it can, by advertisement in three papers in each State, which is the maximum number of papers it is authorized to advertise in, and it would be a kindness to the number of persons now separated from their families if the papers generally would call attention to it.—*Richmond Enquirer, 24th.*

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—The Southern *Watchman* says:

"We look upon Mr. Stephens as the man who, after those evils shall be overpast, is destined to lead his countrymen in that great civil strife which will immediately follow upon the heels of the present revolution.—After the war is over our real danger will begin. The war having unsettled the opinions of large numbers of men in reference to the science of Government, there is great danger of running too far towards extremes. On the one side we shall be threatened with an aristocratic form of Government, tending towards Monarchy; on the other extreme, with Red Republicanism, tending to Anarchy. The medium ground between these extremes is the only ground of safety. It is the position which such men as Mr. Stephens will naturally fall into, as he is strictly conservative. He possesses the intellect, the practical wisdom and the confidence of the people to such an extent as will enable him to ride the storm successfully, and from the chaos in which we shall probably emerge from the war, reduce everything to system and order—avoiding agrarianism and anarchy on the one hand, and a military despotism on the other. We look to him, therefore, (under God) as the future political savior of his country."

To the Editor of the Progress—Dear Sir: At the time of approaching at which members of the next Congress to Congress are to be chosen from the several districts of the State it is pertinent well that those who have the qualified right should exercise it and cast their suffrage upon such persons as they may prefer to serve them in that capacity, more especially at such a time as the present is it essentially important that the mass of the people should look well to their interests and select such persons as deserve their entire confidence without regard to those who may press their own peculiar claims for office, thereby permitting the office to seek the man rather than the man the position. Under such considerations we, as a portion of the citizens and voters of the sixth Congressional District, would, with much deference to the opinions of others, respectfully suggest the name of HON. BEDFORD BROWN, of Caswell, to be voted for as the member of this District, confidently believing as we do that he possesses all the qualifications essential to make a useful and reliable representative, believing that he entertains a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity of our beloved country.

And that he desires that peace should be restored upon honorable and elevated principles, and no other than such would he favor. Well known as he is in the different portions of the district in his long and consistent course in political matters we hope it will meet the approbation of his friends to rally with us, and we think he can be elected by a fair majority. Confident as we are that if so chosen he would accept and faithfully serve them in the next Congress of the Confederate States, as he has never failed to respond to the call of his friends in serving them. MANY CITIZENS.

Anderson's Store, Oct. 15, 1863. Oct 24-td

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the repeal of certain laws passed by your recent Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government.—Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon the second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I shall favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conceive to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month, while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, in this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of economical living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an unGodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. Oct 15-td

Notice.—To the Electors of the 2nd Congressional District.—Lieut. Col. E. C. Yellowley, of Pitt, having announced himself as a candidate for your suffrages, and desiring above all else the success of Conservatism, I hereby withdraw my name from that connexion, to the end that Col. Yellowley may be elected; and I desire that my friends shall so consider my withdrawal.

With assurances of my kindest regards for those friends who have so enthusiastically advocated my election, I am
Yours, &c.,
W. DUNN, JR.

Oct 24-td

To the Voters of the 2nd Congressional District.—Some time since, contrary to my wishes, I announced myself as a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in our next Congress.

Preferring to remain in active service until peace and independence is secured, and believing that I can render more effective aid in attaining that end in my present position, I have, under the circumstances, concluded to withdraw my name, trusting that my friends will appreciate the motives which induced me to this step, assuring them that at some future time I will cheerfully assume any trust that they may desire to confer upon me.

Very respectfully, yours,
BRYAN GRIMES,
Oct 23-6t* Col. 4th N. C. Troops.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESday, the 3rd day of November, commencing at 9 a. m., the Stock of Goods, now on hand, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Estate of Nathan Kramer, deceased. Terms Cash. The Merchandise will be sold in lots to suit the trade, who are especially invited to attend. FANNIE KRAMER, Adm'x.
Oct 27-4t By JAS. M. TOWLES, Auct'r.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Citizens of the 5th Congressional District.—FELLOW-CITIZENS: After repeated importunities and repeated solicitations from my friends, I at this late period have consented to become a candidate to represent the people of the 5th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States. I offer as an apology for this late appearance of my acceptance the mob of the *Standard* office, as my principles reached that place a short time before the office was mobed; they consequently were lost, as I was informed late night by a private letter from the Editor. Thus he announced my name as being a candidate without my views.

Now, fellow-citizens, I state to you, in a form as condensed as possible, my position concerning the various questions now before the public and which will most probably come before the next Congress:

1st. If elected I shall support any measure that will bring about an honorable peace without further effusion of blood. All wars must end, and I think this war can only be closed by negotiation.

2d. I am opposed to mobs or mob violence.

3d. I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

4th. I shall sustain with all vigilance the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

5th. The liberty of the press and of speech should not be encroached upon, for they are the bulwarks of our liberties.

6th. Congress should adopt some plan to place our currency on a firmer basis and save the credit of the Confederate government.

7th. My impression now is that I shall vote for the repeal of the Tithing Law, unless instructed by my constituents.

8th. The wages of our brave soldiers should be largely increased and their families especially provided for by the government.

You now have my sentiments, though brief. If you will receive my excuse for not visiting the counties of this District, when I inform you that during most of the campaign I was unable to travel. I am glad that you once more have the privilege of going to the ballot box as freemen and voting for the men whom you wish to represent you. Should I be your choice I will endeavor to make you a faithful and honorable representative.

Oct 26-td S. P. SMITH.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized by the friends of Dr. J. G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.
Oct 19-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce ROBERT R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re-election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.
Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.
Sept 29-td

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY THE 14th of November next, the following Machinery, viz:

1 6 Horse Steam Engine.
1 Wood Planer, (Daniel's.)
1 Moulding and Stave Machine, with full set of Knives. } C. B. Rogers.
1 Turning Lathe, (Wood.)
1 Crozing Machine.
1 Hoop Splitter.
1 Hoop Shaver.
1 Stave Jointer.
2 Circular Saws.
Belting and Shafting.

The above may be treated for privately until the day of sale.
Oct 31-5t* JNO. WILKES,
Charlotte, N. C.

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Attorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina.
H. T. GUION,
Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses! The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ——— ———, of the County of ———, our true and lawful Attorney to receive payment and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ———, on the fortifications at Raleigh, N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ———, 1863.

——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, } Witness.
———

Oct 30-2w

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.
CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM T. HAIN,
Oct 20-od&wtlstWD Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, Is and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress, stating [illegible]
Oct 16-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 213. }

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed) JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surg on General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOsed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November,

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.
EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to it in office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their command will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

280 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to
Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

TO REFUGEES—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF KINSTON, N. C., a fine Lot and large House, containing eight rooms, three of which are large. Refugees in want of a home, or others, wishing to invest Confederate money in real estate, will here find a favorable opportunity. For terms &c., apply to JOHN T. WALSH,
Oct 28 6t Goldsboro, N. C.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres is river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out.
Oct 22-tawl4nov CHAS. MANLY.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security or for cash, if the purchaser desires it.
E. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
Oct 16-td

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. E. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
Oct 30-tf THOS. D. HOGG,
Standard copy till forbid. Major and Ordnance Officer.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. [illegible]
July 6-tf Captain C. S.

REWARD.

$60 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNday last, as Charlotte, N. C., my negro man TOM, aged twenty eight years. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of dark complexion, stammers when frightened, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, head and face small and round. He is a very likely negro. I am in no doubt trying to get to Currituck county with forged pass, and will probably pass through Raleigh and Weldon. He is familiar with Railroads. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.
Oct 21-2w* WM. R. GORDON.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

[illegible]

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 21, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTS ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

[illegible]

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
GOLDSBORO, Oct. 20, 1863.

A LARGE SALE OF ELIGIBLE TOWN LOTS will be sold at this place on Thursday, November 5th, 1863. The town is finely situated, immediately on the Railroad near Graham; the lots are [illegible] feet square, the streets 100 feet wide, with two large open squares, and the sale claims the attention of all persons wishing to secure a pleasant and healthy home.

Terms cash, or approved bonds at six months, with interest from date. THOMAS WEBB,
Oct 26-td President.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.
Oct 27-10t* D. P. FOUST.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.
C. B. HARRISON,
Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf P. L. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.
Oct 12-1m

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 180.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November.
Oct 20-2w J. G. BURR, Cash'r.
Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2 weeks.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address
KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED. WE ARE NOW PURCHASING LEAD for this department. Persons having [illegible] small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Maj. O. D.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand on Hargett street, in all its various branches.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF [illegible] years, the undersigned tenders his services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, in the line of Auction, or Commission Business generally. [illegible]
May 14-tf

WANTED,

COUPONS OF THE OLD [illegible] CAROLINA Stock, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 7-tf

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be [illegible]
Oct 16 1[illegible] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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Aug 7-tf

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Oct 16 1[illegible] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1·50 for every additional insertion.

Election Returns.

Our friends at all the telegraph stations along the different telegraph lines in the State will confer a favor by sending us the election returns at the earliest possible moment. We shall keep our paper open until a late hour to-morrow night in order to get them in. Any one sending us returns will not only do us, but the public, a favor. Send by telegraph at our expense.

We also urge our friends to send us the returns by mail at the earliest moment, where there is no telegraph.

"Lincoln denies that he has received any peace overtures from the Confederates."—*Exchange Paper.*

Lincoln is mistaken. We are making overtures to him constantly. Several hundred thousand men, with muskets in their hands, have been making "overtures" to him for peace for over two years. The "overtures" commenced at Bethel, were continued at Manassas, around Richmond, at Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chickamauga. We have made nothing but "overtures," but Lincoln, though his people are sick and tired and implore him to put a stop to all their sufferings, does not listen to our "overtures." We only ask to be let alone, but Mr. Lincoln won't let us alone. We have thought and do think that something might be done by a distinct proposition, because if rejected, as it probably would be, the rejection would unite our people and increase their ardor and determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue; but it is very well known to Mr. Lincoln and the leaders throughout the North that the war can be stopped at any minute if they will withdraw their armies from our soil and let us alone. Until they do this, however, we shall be compelled to continue our "overtures" with the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth. We don't deny but we are tired of the war—all classes and conditions of our people long for peace, and our Northern "brethren" we doubt not are equally as anxious on that subject as we are—but until we are let alone we have no alternative but a continued resistance. We shall not object to "overtures" by our government, but we insist that our "overtures" in the field be continued with vigor and power.

East and West.

Not a word of news from Kinston on yesterday, and all quiet in the direction of Newbern. We hear on reliable authority that the enemy have disappeared entirely from the Eastern section of the Chowan river, but that they are reinforcing at Plymouth.

From the Western part of the State we have no additional news, not a word being received at the Executive office or elsewhere yesterday. We have seen a gentleman who left Asheville on Wednesday, and from a conversation with him we have but little doubt but that the enemy had a brigade at the Warm Springs, 37 miles below Asheville, the first of last week, but whether they will attempt to advance on Asheville or return to Greenville, Tennessee, we, of course, cannot say. Our impression is, however, that they have determined on giving the people of Western North Carolina a taste of war; and unless Gen. Vance is given a sufficient force to drive them back and keep them back, we may expect to see that section of the State overrun.

Charleston.

The Yankees are thundering away at a most furious rate at Charleston. Their batteries continued to play upon Sumter during the whole of Sunday night, and were throwing from two to four shells every minute yesterday morning. We doubt not but another desperate attempt has been commenced for the reduction of Charleston, but we trust that they will never be able to penetrate the "belt of fire" that encircles the harbor. Charleston will never be surrendered while there is a gun in position to defend it. The enemy have the range of the city and have thrown shells at the helpless women and children that inhabit it, but the Charlestonians, like the heroic people of Vicksburg, have become accustomed to the hissing sound of these messengers of Greek fire, and think nothing of it. The siege will do much to pile up the Yankee debt if it does nothing else, and we incline to the belief that they will find, eventually, that the job don't pay.

AUCTION SALES AT WILMINGTON.—We invite attention to the auction sales of valuable blockade goods at Wilmington, on the 18th of the present month. An extensive and attractive collection is offered, and those who want to purchase should not fail to attend.

Burnside has sent out officers in Rhea, Hamilton and adjoining counties in East Tennessee to recruit for the Federal army.

President Davis was expected in Savannah on Friday morning, from Atlanta.

The Farmers, while making more money than any other class of people, are the greatest grumblers of "high prices" in the country. The following incident, from the Macon *Telegraph*, shows them up.

The other day a country wagon came to town, and the contents—a few pieces of bacon, some syrup, a little lard, &c., were disposed of at prevailing rates, say $2.25 per pound for bacon; $4 per gallon for syrup; $2.50 for lard, &c., and so on—the load amounting in gross to a little short of seventeen hundred dollars. After this transaction, the producer commenced a negotiation for a water bucket, but finding it valued at three or four dollars declared he could never afford to pay any such price as that.

A Washington telegram says there will certainly be another draft after the next Congress, and the exemption will be raised to five hundred dollars.

Edward Everitt has been selected to deliver the consecration address over the Yankee burial ground at Gettysburg.

The New York *World* says "the Democratic party have no tears to shed over Gen. Rosecrans' fate."

ELECTION RETURNS—ARMY VOTE.

[Official vote of the 17th Regiment.]

CAMP PENDER, HAMILTON, N. C., Oct 31.

The following is the vote of the 17th N. C. Regiment for Congressmen in the First District:

17th Regiment—Starke 267; Smith 68; Warren 27.

Battalion 10th Regiment—Starke 1; Smith 5; Warren none.

2d District—17th Reg't and 10th Battalion—Bridgers 54; Yellowley 26.

3d District—Battalion 10th Reg't—McRae 30; Leach 14; Faison 2; Devane 1. 17th Regiment—McRae none; Leach 1; Faison none; Devane none.

4th District—17th Reg't—Turner 13; Arrington 3.—Battalion 10th Reg't—Turner 8; Arrington 1.

JOHN C. LAND.

FORT FISHER, Oct. 30.

EDITOR PROGRESS.—*Sir*: The following is the vote for members of Congress in the 2d and 3d Districts at this Posts, as far as heard from;

Ezzell's Co., 40th Regiment—Yellowley 32; Bridgers 6; Leech 9; McRae 4.

Tripp's Co., 40th Regiment—Yellowley 35; Brigers 17; Leach none; McRae none.

Lane's Co., 40th Regiment—Yellowley 10; Bridgers 1; Leach none; McRae 29.

Whitehurst's Co., 40th Regiment—Yellowley 26; Bridges 2; Leach 6; McRae none.

A few scattering votes for W. N. H. Smith and Christian.

Respectfully, T. H. SATTERTHWAITE.

Vote of Capt. Tatte's Company, 66th Regiment, at Topsail Sound—Turner 108; Arrington 10.

Capt. Nichols' Company, from Nash—Turner 21; Arrington 10.

In the 31st Regiment, Charleston, in one Company Dr. Warren got nearly all. Christian and Ashe tied in Anson Company. Turner large majority over Arrington.

VOTE IN LEE'S ARMY.—The *Standard* has a letter from Lee's army which says:

"In the 28th regiment the company from Orange Co. gave Turner 27 votes, and Arrington 8 votes. The company in the 7th regiment from Wake voted almost unanimously for Turner.

Two companies from Stanley and one from Montgomery gave Christian 73 votes, and Ashe 13, and so in proportion in the brigade.

In this brigade the contest between Ramsay and Lander is close, but in Cook's brigade Ramsay was sweeping nearly all the votes.

Gaither has a small majority over Smith. W. N. H. Smith got all the votes from his District in the brigade."

This gives Turner 292 to 161 for Arrington. And to Christian 348 to Ashe 225.

VOTE AT FORT CASWELL.—4th District—Strange 41 Fuller 169; Meares 3.

3d District—Devane 17; Faison 9; Leach 28; McRae 2.

2d District—Yellowley 21; Dunn 5.

1st District—Arrington 10; Turner 1.

7th District—Ashe 5; Christian 10.

Thus far the vote received is so meagre we defer any footing up until further returns are received. We shall continue to give the returns as fast as received.

Remember, the election at home takes place to-morrow.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION—SATURDAY, OCT. 31ST, 1863

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, P. M. Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. R. R. Moore.

The Committee on time and place of next Convention made a report, leaving that question to be decided by the Board of Education.

On motion, it was agreed to allow the Secretary fifty dollars for his services. He was also directed to have 1,000 copies of the minutes printed for distribution; also to prepare a list of the Baptist ministers living within the Convention and insert in the minutes.

Resolutions were passed, returning thanks to the citizens of Raleigh for their hospitality in entertaining the members of the Convention; also to the members of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches for the use of their houses of worship; also to the Railroad Companies for granting return tickets free to the delegates.

Corresponding delegates were appointed to the Western N. C. Baptist Convention, to the General Association of Va., and to the S. C. Baptist State Convention.

Rev. J. D. Hufham, in behalf of the Mission Board located at Goldsboro', presented a very interesting report. During the consideration of this report, Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Va., made a very encouraging statement of the Missionary work in foreign countries. He was listened to with great attention by the members of the Convention, and at the close of his remarks a liberal contribution was made for the cause of Foreign Missions. The Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, P. M., and was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. W. T. Walters.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, General Superintendent of Army Colportage, presented a report of his operations during the past year. He had received (including the amount sent to the Convention) about twenty two thousand dollars, more than twenty colporteurs had been operating under his direction during the year, and had distributed a large amount of religious reading. He alluded to the great want of preachers in the army, and urged the ministers present to go and stay, if only for a short time, and preach to the soldiers. At the close of the report he made a stirring appeal to the congregation. Rev. Messrs Pritchard, Dodson, Hume and Hardwicke addressed the Convention, and a contribution amounting to nearly five thousand dollars was made in behalf the corporteurs.

The business of the session having been transacted, the Convention, on motion, adjourned after prayer by Rev. J. S. Purefoy and singing by the congregation.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Saturday has the following details of operations in the harbor:

The enemy still continues to concentrate his fire upon Sumter. On Thursday night two hundred and sixty shots were directed at the fort—one hundred and eighty of which struck their noble target.

Friday witnessed one of the most vigorous bombardments which has taken place since the beginning of the siege, and the breeze blowing in towards the land, brought the reports with unusual distinctness, to the ear, giving thus additional effect to the terrible character of the fire. Early in the morning, the battery at Cummings' Point opened with mortars, and maintained a steady fire throughout the day upon the rent and silent ruin. Until twelve o'clock this was the only fire to which the fort was subjected, though this alone was sufficient to test severely the strength of the work and the fortitude of the brave garrison commanded by Major Stephen Elliott, jr., whose steadiness, conduct and capacity have been often tried, and never found wanting. The shells were directed chiefly at the northeast angle.

Just about the hour of noon three monitors approached, and added all the weight of their heavy metal to the bombardment. Between one and three o'clock the firing was absolutely terrific. Report after report rolled in quick succession along the waters, shaking every house in the city with the concussion. Speculation was rife on the streets as to the effect of such a fire upon the grand old structure and its defenders; and it was, therefore, a matter of congratulation when the report of the evening made it known that, though between sunrise and sunset nine hundred and fifty shots had been thrown at the fort, only sixty-eight of which missed, yet not a single casualty had occurred.

At half-past five o'clock p. m., the monitors, as usual, withdrew, and there then followed somewhat more than half an hour's intermission in the firing. Before 8 o'clock, however, the deep boom of the fifteen-inch guns, followed by the explosion of their shells, informed the city that the iron monsters had returned to their work of destruction. But the reports were slow and infrequent compared with the almost uninterrupted thunders of the day.

Up to Friday night nineteen hundred and twenty-six shots had struck the fort since the renewal of the cannonade last Monday. This computation includes guns of every calibre, and from every quarter.

There were several casualties on Thursday at Sumter. Private H. C. Casselberry, of the 12th Georgia Battalion, was killed, while on guard, by a fifteen inch shell. The following were wounded: Private B. Griffin, Co. A, 12th Georgia, slightly in hand; Private Z. Staxford, Co. A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the leg; Privates A. Williams, Co. A, 12th Georgia, stunned; Private Reardon, Co. A, 12th Georgia, shoulder; Sergeant Freeman, Co. A, 12th Georgia, slightly; Private T. Goggins, Co. K, 1st S. C. A., slightly in the head.

On the same day that these casualties took place, the flag staff was shot away immediately after "retreat."

The firing upon our side yesterday was principally from Batteries Simkins, Moultrie and Marion, but from the prudent distance of the monitors it was deliberate.

The only frightened subjects in Charleston, in spite of the turmoil of the last week, are the pigeons, of which our city has many hitherto happy colonies. At every report, they rise into the air in distracted flocks, flying hither and thither in the wildest amazement. It is stated that for the last two days, they have neither been able to take rest or food, and many are found dead in the streets and yards.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN THE SOUTH.

The President has made the tour of the military posts of the South and is on his way home, if he has not already reached there.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS AT MOBILE.

On the 24th President Davis reviewed the troops at Mobile, Alabama. After the parade he retired to the Battle House, where, in response to repeated calls, he appeared on the balcony, and delivered a brief address to the citizens and soldiers. He congratulated the people upon the fact—which he assured them he felt to be the fact—that our cause is now in a better condition than it was a year ago. Having just come from the scene of the great battle of Chickamauga, it was impossible that he should not refer to that, and though it could not be expected that he should allude to contemplated movements, yet he was happy to say that the brave victors of that bloody field stood ready and anxious to strike the blow which should secure the complete fruits of their glorious victory. He could say more—that he believed that they would strike that blow, and that Rosecrans' unwieldly legions would be destroyed or driven for refuge to the Ohio. The same spirit animated our armies elsewhere, and all they needed was to be properly seconded by the people at home, to send the hordes of Yankees back to their beloved Boston, or any other place from which the return might be more difficult.

He saw before him a Texas regiment, whose thinned ranks reminded him too painfully of their situation, cut off from the homes to which they should look for recruits, and of their deadly conflicts upon many a field where they had fought as Texans always fight. He exhorted them to be of good cheer. Such deeds as their's were never in vain, and would surely secure to the country the inestimable prize for which they are contending, and to themselves undying honor and renown.

There, too, were Alabamians, who he felt sure were worthy the name which had been immortalized on so many battle-fields in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi. And here he referred to the youthful color-bearer at Chicamauga, who planted within the enemy's barricades his regimental flag, pierced with eighty-three bullets, and its staff shattered. The President had the pleasure of promoting him for his heroic conduct, and such was his modesty that in presenting his flag to the President, he appeared quite unconscious of having performed anything extraordinary.

HE LEAVES ATLANTA.

The President was to leave Atlanta on Friday last. The *Confederacy* of that day has the following article:

The Event, the Danger, and the Remedy.—The President leaves us to-day on his return to the seat of government. He came at the call of an outraged army and a despondent people, to restore by his personal examination of the premises, and just action in the disorders and impending dangers, concord and the hope of peace within ourselves. He goes to-day, and all will ask what has he done, and what does he leave us to hope for?

We must reply to these questions, and we must reply truthfully, before heaven and our common country. We consign the result to our columns with the deepest regret and a heart full of anxious forebodings. He has done nothing. He has toyed with the danger that hangs over us, and consented to its continuance. He has not lifted a hand or uttered one word to help to stay the evil that to-day threatens the centre and heart of the Southern Confederacy. He departs, having made a few minor changes which mean nothing and effect nothing, so far as the great vital issue is concerned. Polk takes Hardee's place and Hardee takes Polk's.

Forrest goes to an almost barren scene of labor hopeless of early results. Bragg remains as the incompetent head of the greatest army of the Confederacy, placed at the post of vital danger. On two occasions—once to General Bragg himself, and once to the President—nearly all of the General officers of that army have given expression, in writing, to their belief of the incompetency of Gen. Bragg as a commander. The Press has everywhere spoken manfully its distrust. The people, with hardly a dissenting voice, have asked for a more assuring leadership.

President Davis, "serene upon the frigid heights of an imperturbable egotism," is deaf to the universal call of the country, and "will not be driven" into any step or measure necessary for the common safety.

What are the results? We unvail them at the risk of being accused of giving information to the enemy, but well assured that our watchful foe has seen them even before they came to our knowledge. We have been reticent so long as there was hope of action on the part of President Davis. He has departed without taking action adequate to the emergency, and now our only hope is in ourselves. We shall do our duty. Others may hold back, and accuse us of an indiscreet fear. We reply that we risk as much as does the President, or any man. Our lives, and the lives of all we hold dear, are embarked in the holy cause of our country, and our and their fortunes are involved in imminent peril. The President can risk no more.

What are the results? They are persistence in the same military blunders which have cost us Kentucky and Tennessee. Napoleon says the art of war consists in knowing how to separate to subsist, and how to unite to fight. The art of Bragg has been to unite to starve, and to separate to be whipped. He has held his army united before Chattanooga until movement or starvation stares him in the face. He must fall back to subsist, or divide his forces.

Therefore, to-day, we see the astonishing spectacle of one wing of our army sent into isolation in East Tennessee, and the other ordered to a similar position westward along the Tennessee river. The weakened centre and isolated wings are each left to meet, unaided, an attack from a numerous, powerful and vigilant foe. It is but the repetition of the military policy which gathered for us the fruitful results of Perryville, Murfreesboro', Shelbyville and Tullahoma. What, from this, can Georgia expect? We reply that she has to expect the results that to-day are witnessed in poor, desolated, down-trodden Tennessee.

There is but one hope left for us in this emergency.—We must save the government from the danger to which it is exposed by the inanity of the administration; and this can be done only by rousing the spirit of opposition to the administration before the feeling, ripe already among the people, becomes curdled into an opposition to the government. We must save the State by and through the immediate action of the State authorities and the latent energies of the people.

Governor Brown must call out all the reserves. A perfect military organization, independent of the Confederate Government and the inanity of Gen. Bragg, must be at once created, if we desire to hold the homes of Georgia, the heart of the Confederacy, and the rear of the chivalrous Beauregard, safe from a ruthless foe.

The men, the leadership, and the resources are ready at his call. The responsibility of our safety now rests with Governor Brown and the State Legislature. That body meets within a week. Let it confer the requisite power upon the Governor. We want, now, action, immediate action, energetic action, to save us from the perdition to which the President and his chosen favorites threaten to consign us.

GEN. MCCLELLAN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The following letter was written by Gen. MCCLELLAN, from Orenge, N. J., under date of the 12th, to Hon. CHAS. J. BIDDLE:

Dear Sir—My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted and spoke, it would be in favor of Governor Curtin.

I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, and I had determined to adhere to this course, but it is obvious I cannot long maintain silence under such misrepresentations, therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertain any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia Press. I desire to state, clearly and distinctly, that having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed.

I understand him to be of the opinion, that, while war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations; and finally I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are—the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country.

Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and vote.

REMORSE REPEAL OF THE SUBSTITUTE LAW.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says "it is stated that some who have put substitutes in the army, while they staid at home to make money, are alarmed at the prospect of the repeal of the substitute law, and having made the wherewithal to travel, are trying to run away to Europe. We understand that numerous applications have been made for passports to-day; probably, than will be granted."

High Rents, &c.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed with a great deal of pleasure that associations are being formed in various communities to solicit donations and otherwise aid in rendering assistance to the poor and needy in these "times that try men's souls." This is a move in the right direction, and I repeat, I am highly gratified, as every one must be, at this exhibition of true patriotism and laudable philanthropy. Much good can, and probably will, be done through and by these associations. We have the right men to work here—Mr. Crowder being a host within himself—and we hope our wealthy citizens and all who have the means to spare will not be backward in furnishing *material aid*.

And now, my fellow-citizens, let me caution you against one thing—do not attempt to practice extortion with one hand while you distribute benevolence with the other!—Do not endeavor, if I may use the expression, to "*save at the bung-hole what you lose at the spout!*" I throw out this suggestion more particularly to those who may have houses to rent to the poor this winter. Many of this class of our citizens, doubtless, will put their names on the subscription paper to buy wood and other necessaries for the poor. A, perhaps, will put his name down for $500, with the expectation that the fact will be blazoned forth in the newspapers, and the world informed that he is a kind-hearted, liberal man, and a patriot of the first water. The world will swallow the story, and straitway such expressions as these may be heard—"Well, Mr. A is a better man than I took him to be!" "Why, yes, he is very liberal; if all our wealthy men possessed a heart like Mr. A's, the poor would run no risk of suffering," &c.—while A turns round from the subscription paper and charges B, who happens to be one of those who are to experience the benefit of his donation, five or six hundred dollars rent for a house that he had been paying one hundred for, or turns a poor widow out of her miserable *shanty* because she is unable to pay a hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars for the next year's rent.

Such men, Mr. Editor, as the one above described, may succeed in blinding the eyes of the world and attain that inestimable jewel—*A good name*, but guilty conscience, the great accuser, will follow their footsteps by day and haunt their pillows at night. They will be *spotted* too, and "*when this cruel war is o'er*"—when the sufferings and privations of our gallant soldiers shall be at an end—when liberty and independence shall crown the noble endurance and self-sacrificing patriotism of our people—and when peace, blessed peace shall once more smile on us as a prosperous, free and happy people—*then* the world shall know *who they are* and *what they have done!* And when they come to "shuffle off this mortal coil," it will be much easier for "a camel to go through a needle's eye" than it will be for them to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven! As for all such, may the Lord have mercy on their miserly souls, is the prayer of AJAX.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1863.

The Henderson Times—Petty Tyranny.

Some time since the Henderson *Times*, a paper published at Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C., was *suppressed* by a squad of soldiers under the command of a *squad* officer operating in that section. We thought at the time, and think now, that this high-handed act was an outrage on individual rights, and such as ought not to be tolerated by a free people or a people struggling to be free. The *Times* is again afloat, and the following letter from one of the Editors, now with the army of Tennessee, should forever silence its defamers and traducers:

CLEAVELAND, TENN., October 14th.

I am sorry to hear that a few ignorant persons offered some indignity to the *Times* office. I know nothing as to who the persons were, but understand it was because they felt incensed at something some member of the 25th Regiment said in a letter published, some time ago, in the Times. Those persons ought to have known that the Publisher, after furnishing the name of the writer, was relieved of all responsibility in the matter. That the writer only was responsible—not the Publisher.

The *Times* has, since the secession of North Carolina been an unremitting friend of the soldier and the Confederate Government. Other papers, in the State, have quailed before the depressing influences of defeat to our arms. The *Times* has never done so. But on the other hand has cheered on the soldier in the discharge of his duties.

To be convinced of this it is only necessary to compare the Editorial articles of the *Times* with those appearing under the Editorial head of some other papers of the fire-eating stripe published in Western Carolina. Our paper has pursued an unflinchinn Conservative and Southern course. They, to-day, while our arms are victorious, indulge in overflowing expression of Southern feeling, but to-morrow, when we meet defeat, and the public is depressed in feeling, they are mute and apparently indifferent of the passing scene—except when a diabolical spirit of malice and hellish hate moves them to utter some slanderous imprecations against the Conservatives. Such, I say, has been the case of not a few of the ultra papers of the State.

I do not desire to do any one an injustice. If I should err from the incorrect—of the information I have received, I will willingly make any reasonable correction. But I have heard it intimated that the indignity referred to was intended as a political trick to secure the election of an ultraist. This may be so, for I am not unaware, that with an increasing circulation, and with a circulation already greater than any other paper in this section of the State, the ultraists very sensibly dread the influence of the *Times*. I must express the hope that the Conservatives will not be deterred from doing their duty to their country, and when the day of election comes that they will not fail to show the ultraists who the real people are, by electing a true Conservative to Congress.

A SUCCESSFUL DASH UPON THE ENEMY.

We have conversed with a gentleman who recently arrived from Currituck county, N. C., and have learned from him the particulars of a successful dash recently made upon the enemy, by Major Edgar Burroughs' Battalion of Partizan Rangers, who are operating in that section.

Major Burroughs started with his command from Currituck Sound, in sail boats on the night of the 15th. They sailed up North to Bethaera, in Princess Anne county, Va., arriving about two hours before day. Capt. Caffee's, Capt. Grandy's and a detachment of Capt. Sanderlin's companies, were placed in position near the river, to watch the movements of the Yankee boats.

In about one hour, the steamer *J. B. White*, having in tow a steam dredge and three lighters, was seen coming down the river. The men remained concealed until the *White* came in thirty yards of them, when they jumped up, and with muskets pointed, demanded a surrender. The order not being promptly obeyed, she was fired into, and two men killed, and the steamer disabled. The crew, consisting of the Captain and eleven men, then surrendered. The Captain and nine of the crew, were paroled and sent to Norfolk, and two negroes were sent to Raleigh, and the steamer, dredge and lighters were burned.

Learning that the mail steamer *Fawn* was on her way down the river, Captain Grandy with his command, and a portion of Capt. Caffey's, were sent immediately to Ackiss' Ferry. They concealed themselves, and ere an hour had elapsed, along came the *Fawn*, not suspecting danger nigh. As she approached the Ferry, her hurricane deck was discovered to be crowded with officers and women.

Capt. Grandy waited until the steamer was within thirty yards of him, when he suddenly appeared in full view with his men, and ordered surrender. An officer on board, supposed to be a Major General from his uniform, cried out, "For God's sake don't shoot we surrender."—The boat was stopped and Capt. Grandy allowed them to go below, believing they would come ashore, but in true keeping with the Yankee character, as soon as they went below they put on steam and ran by. When Capt. G. discovered this breach of faith, he ordered his men to fire, and they gave the steamer two hundred rounds before she turned the point. It was learned afterwards that six or eight were killed and wounded.

Although the *Fawn* and her crew and passengers escaped, the object of the expedition was accomplished, viz: the stopping of the transit of the United States mail between Norfolk and Newbern, and other points on the Carolina coast, by this route.

Maj Burroughs' command is doing good service in that section. Since this battalion was organized the enemy have committed much fewer depredations in Princess Anne and Currituk counties, and the little thieving squads that formerly roamed through the county, have been entirely stopped. Now they only move in force. All the Yankee forces have been removed from South Mills, Currituck, Canal Bridge, and Currituck Court House. Capt. Sanderlin's company have been very efficient in Currituck county.—*Pet. Exp. Friday.*

CONFIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Mobile *Register* of the 29th says:

The President left the city in a special train for Montgomery yesterday at 10 a. m. He was to tarry a few hours at Pollard to review the troops at that point, and from thence he proceeds to Richmond. We were glad to find him in good health and excellent spirits. If the Northern braggarts were to see him they would not say he looked like the chief of a rebellion that was to be crushed in sixty days. He is buoyant and confident. He was much pleased with the Mobile fortifications, and pronounces them the best and the strongest in the Confederacy. He is sanguine of the results of the great campaign on the Tennessee. On this point indeed, he has given public expression of his feelings of confidence. Let us hope that this confidence arises from the dispositions he has made to concentrate such forces to defend the highness of the Confederacy as will leave nothing to the hazards of chance.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Sebastopol Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
8 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
2 cases Linen Thread
2 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk'fs
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
8 cases Pins
8 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
8 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
8 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Export manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
6 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
2 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hose
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchobol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid,	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opii,	Pulv. Opii,
Gum Opii,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit,
Pil. Hydrag,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scills,
Ammon Carb,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Powder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb,	Dovers Powders
Potass Chlor,	Ether, Sulph. Oyp
Wet. Soda	